

**MAY  
2003**

**Danielle Bruno**  
Editor

IDAHO STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



This newsletter is published by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, to provide information about Idaho's noxious weed program. Suggestions and articles from readers are encouraged. Noxious News is also available on-line at [www.agri.state.id.us/animal/weedintro.htm](http://www.agri.state.id.us/animal/weedintro.htm).



## **ISDA'S SECRIST TAKES NEW POSITION WITH BLM**

**ISDA Press Release 04/29/03**

BOISE, Idaho – The Idaho State Department of Agriculture today formally announced that Vegetation Management Bureau Chief Glen Secrist has accepted a position with the Bureau of Land Management.

“We are obviously going to miss Glen’s expertise in range management and his efforts to support the noxious weed program, but this is a tremendous opportunity for him,” said department Director Pat Takasugi. “Financially and professionally, this is a positive move for him, and I wish him the best.”

Secrist, who joined the department in 1996 after 28 years with the Bureau of Land Management, will take over as district manager for the Lower Snake River District on Monday, May 5. His last day at the department will be Friday, May 1.

“I have struggled with this decision, but after careful consideration, I know this is the right choice for me and my wife,” said Secrist, adding that K. Lynn Bennett is a tremendous individual and that he looks forward to working with Bennett as he addresses some of the challenges facing the Bureau of Land Management in Idaho.

According to Takasugi, State Noxious Weed Coordinator Brenda Waters will continue in her role.

“Brenda has been a major asset to our noxious weed team since she took over the program from Glen in 2001 so that he could focus on range issues. I am confident in her leadership, and that the weed program will continue to be a department priority,” said Takasugi.

Idaho’s noxious weed program has grown from \$118, 000 to \$1.34 million in just three short years. The agency and its partners – the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management – have been working to deliver a program that makes a difference in fighting the war on weeds. 2003 upcoming program activities include:

- Ongoing and timely reviews of CWMA projects accomplishments, partner participation, and accurate fund documentation.
- Additional administrative support to enhance the consistency, continuity, and effectiveness of this important program.
- Maintain efforts to use Geographic Information Systems, or GIS, to continue to gain knowledge and planning opportunities by mapping the location of weeds in Idaho.

“Idaho has a nationally recognized program, thanks to the efforts of our partners, as well as Senator Larry Craig and Governor Dirk Kempthorne. We are excited to implement some new components and further our efforts to fight the spread of these noxious invaders,” said Waters, who also noted that 2003 program improvements incorporate the findings and recommendations from a FY2001 audit.

“It has been a privilege for me to work at the department and with Idaho’s livestock industry on noxious weed and range management issues. I am excited about the new challenges awaiting me at BLM,” said Secrist.

## So Long For Now!

*Glen Secrist*

As most of you know I have decided to accept a new position with the Bureau of Land Management here in Boise. I want each of you to know how much I appreciate your friendship and support. I believe we have made significant progress in our ability to reduce the spread of noxious weeds across the lands of Idaho and the impacts they are having on people and natural resources. If I have had any success it is only because you have succeeded so well. I am proud of the work you have accomplished and the way in which you have cooperated with your partners. These past years have truly been satisfying ones: the power of the invasive weed issue has always been the amount of agreement that has prevailed among private state and federal landowners.

I also want our private, county, state and federal partners to know how much their support has met to the success of the noxious weed program in here in Idaho. It has truly been a partnership effort. Even though I will be leaving ISDA I will still be involved in supporting on-the-ground weed work and I hope you will hear a lot more from me. I know that you will continue to give the same support and trust to Brenda, Danielle, Russ and Rick, that you have given me.

I wish all of you the best in your endeavors and I invite you to call me at 384-3300 if I can assist you in any way. I don't have my new email address yet but as soon as I get it I will notify all of you. So long for now!



## Update on Idaho's Noxious Weed Free Hay and Forage Program

*Russ Cleary*

The Idaho Crop Improvement Association declined to administer the Noxious Weed Free Hay and Forage Program for the 2003 hay cutting season, causing responsibility for the program to return to ISDA. Counties may manage their own program, or may group together to form a combined county area. ISDA is working toward printing a large number of bale tags – primarily for those counties that are new to managing their own program. Eight Idaho counties, Bear Lake, Cassia, Minidoka, Clark, Lemhi, Boise, Gem, Valley, began managing their own program last year. Counties and growers may use color-coded twine bale tags. Idaho's program has been approved to obtain color-coded twine from the controlling authority, Colorado's weed-free program manager. Program highlights include:

- The ISDA noxious weed program staff cooperatively created including the formation of a Ad Hoc Committee. The Ad Hoc committee met on March 6<sup>th</sup> to provide input and the committee's input was incorporated into the program.
- Details of program mailed to each County Weed Superintendent via Idaho Association of County Weed Superintendents. List of minimum standards included.
- Brief program description & alert mailed to each Board of Commissioners member for all forty-four Idaho counties, via Idaho Association of Counties.
- North American Weed Management Association (NAWMA) standards adopted for Idaho's program.
- One-page survey due back to ISDA by April 15<sup>th</sup>. (As of April 18<sup>th</sup>, about half of the counties have responded to the survey.)
- Three training sessions were scheduled for those chosen to be county agents (Boise on April 29<sup>th</sup>, Coeur d' Alene on April 30<sup>th</sup>, Idaho Falls on May 1<sup>st</sup>).

For more information, please contact Russ Cleary at (208) 332-8528 or [rcleary@agri.state.id.us](mailto:rcleary@agri.state.id.us)

# Mapping Update

*Danielle Bruno*



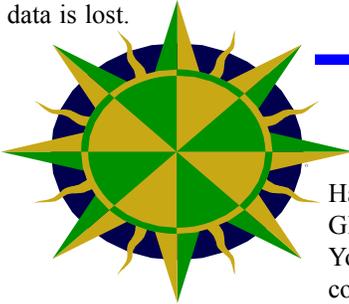
## PDA For The Field - Things To Consider

It seems that handheld “computers” are everywhere. Pocket PC’s are at the office, in the car, on the plane, and at the restaurant. Now that many are running on the Microsoft Windows CE operating system, the potential applications for these devices seem endless. When considering purchasing a Pocket PC for field application, you should consider some important factors:

- 1) Ruggedness: Can your Pocket PC survive the job? Look at the unit’s physical durability, temperature range, glare on the screen, water resistant or water proof, and ports or inlets where dirt can get into the system.
- 2) Capabilities: What are the computer capabilities? What operating system is it using? (The Pocket PC O.S. is based on Windows CE.) Will it run your GIS software? How much RAM vs. Flash Memory does it have? What is the expected battery life?
- 3) Cost: What can you afford?

Remember, the flash memory is the nonvolatile memory.

In the end, be realistic. Only very expensive military grade equipment will survive being run over by a truck. Your unit should be able to survive everyday field conditions, unless you can afford to replace them every year and afford to redo the fieldwork if data is lost.



## GPS Pathfinder Office Express

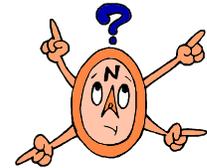
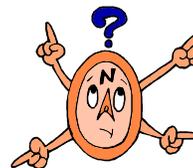
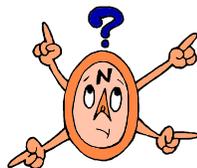
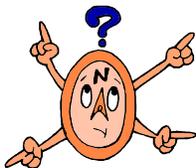
Hate correcting your data in the Office? Trimble has come out with a solution. Simply submit your GIS data via e-mail while you’re in the field or directly on the GPS Pathfinder Express website. Your data will be processed using your preferred options and returned to you in your choice of common GIS format. For a free trial go to [www.gpspathfinderexpress.com](http://www.gpspathfinderexpress.com).

## Noxious Weed Section Occurrence Internet Map Service

Thanks to the wonderful assistance of the Idaho State Department of Lands, the Noxious Weed Section Occurrence Internet Map Service is up and running. With this interactive web site, the user can select which weed(s) they are interested in and zoom into their specific area of interest. Base map layers include rivers, roads, cities, shaded relief imagery, and satellite photos. Information has been provided by 40 counties and several state and federal agencies. A section occurrence is where a yes or no is assigned to a Public Land Survey System (PLSS) section of land based on whether there is a presence or absence of a noxious weed. The size of the infestation nor the distribution is considered. This format was selected because it avoids many privacy issues involving the storage of vector data and it is less labor intensive to collect. The noxious weed section occurrence map is expected to provide a number of important benefits including supplying a tool for strategic planning of noxious weed control efforts and providing a broader, regional view of noxious weed problems.

The web site is: <http://gis.idl.state.id.us/website/IdahoWeeds>

For more information, contact Danielle Bruno at (208) 332-8529 or [dbruno@agri.state.id.us](mailto:dbruno@agri.state.id.us)



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## CWMA's - How Are We Doing?

*Rick VanBebber*

It is always a good idea to stop and ask "How am I doing?" or "Am I on track toward meeting my goals?" Too often we are so immersed in daily activities we forget to make sure we are still heading in the right direction. Daily activities can lead to habits which may or may not meet the changing demands of noxious weed management. We can, without realizing it, drift off course. In our employment we all have a job description that clearly identifies the desired result of our time and effort. CWMA's also have direction provided in their Strategic Plans. To achieve results CWMA's must stay focused and implement their plans.

One goal of CWMA strategies should be to promote awareness in local communities and then engage educated citizens in the battle on noxious weeds. CWMA's, as effective as they are, will not win the war on noxious weeds unless citizens rally to the cause. Why? Because for every valiant weed warrior there are thousands of good people unknowingly spreading noxious weeds throughout Idaho.

Let's look at a scenario regarding our public, private (nonagricultural) and municipal land base. Idaho has approximately 41 County Weed Supervisor's. Add to that approximately 50 part-time USFS and 50 part-time BLM weed employees. Just for good measure add another 50 part-time weed employees from miscellaneous organizations and another 100 summer weed employees across the state. Finally, suppose we have 1,000 active citizens focusing on noxious weed issues in communities and on public lands. This assumes a total of approximately 1,291 Weed Warriors combating noxious weeds on nonagricultural land in Idaho, a figure which is probably far more liberal than realistic.

At the same time, Idaho has nearly 2 million hard working and playing citizens. Bottom-line estimates indicate that for every dedicated weed warrior there are 1,500 unaware citizens exacerbating the noxious weed problem. It is no wonder the key to successful noxious weed control depends on citizen participation. CWMA's should be a primary source of community awareness and organized participation in noxious weed issues.

So, how is your CWMA doing? Have you engaged your citizenry in this important work? Are they aware of prevention practices? Have you assisted them with noxious weed identification so they can help perform critical early detection work? Are you providing opportunities for community noxious weed control? Success against the invasive spread of noxious weeds depends on the assistance of the entire community.

## Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign

*Roger Batt*

The Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign has been vigorously working on a new media campaign for the Treasure Valley Area. Ada County has once again graciously funded the airtime needed to show three new television commercials. The commercials will start airing on April 21 and run until late July. Additionally, Senator Larry Craig has volunteered to shoot a commercial with Batt in the Sun Valley Area on April 25 at Trail Creek (owned by the Nature Conservancy). The commercial will air in the Treasure Valley area May-July and across Idaho starting the early part of summer.

Coordinator Roger Batt has been traveling to different Regions to meet with County Weed Superintendents and CWMA's to organize targeted media campaigns around the state. The media campaign in the Magic Valley will start airing in May and run until the middle of July. Weeds of interest will be Eurasian watermilfoil, Rush Skeletonweed and Knapweeds.

East Idaho Counties have teamed up and are drafting a plan which will benefit the Idaho Falls and surrounding areas. North Idaho and the Lewiston area are also drafting a plan, which will benefit their areas as well. These plans will be delivered at a later time.

As summer approaches, many weed projects are starting to form around Idaho. The Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign has developed a volunteer program stemming from the success of a hotline number advertised in television and radio commercials. This volunteer network will assist CWMA's and Weed Superintendents to get projects completed as necessary.

The Idaho Invasive Weeds Toolkit remains a hot item. To date, 450 toolkits have been released throughout the state. County Weed Superintendents are to be applauded for taking the initiative in having these toolkits dispersed to schools and libraries in their areas of interest.

For the future, the Campaign is ramping up several items including posters for rest stop areas and for boat launches and ramps to assist with the control of Eurasian watermilfoil and other weeds, development of a 3-year Weed Awareness Campaign structured to fit a very targeted media campaign, and development of a noxious weed bookmark contest for 4th grade students.

Thank you for all of your efforts to make Idaho a better place for the next generation. The insidious threat of noxious weeds to Idaho can only be controlled by the efforts of everyone "Pulling Together."



## Cost Share Update

*Brenda Waters*

Award letters for 2003 allocations were sent out from our department on April 24. The request for funding exceeded the amount of funds available, therefore cuts were made to the requests beginning with the lowest ranking projects as submitted by the CWMAs. Cuts were also made using the recommendations (cumulative scores and ranking) of the Cost Share Review Committee (members from IWCC, IWCA, and IAWCS). Applications that ranked the lowest received larger cuts and ultimately less funding than applications with higher ranking. The criteria used to score and rank the applications focused on: cooperativeness, private landowner participation, last year's accomplishments, partner contributions, inventory/mapping projects, restoration/revegetation projects, prevention projects, and work day/community projects.

In an effort to meet recommendations made in our recent audit, we will be sending the funds out in two allocations. The first disbursement of funds will be in April/May and the second in September. The second, or September, allocation will require you to submit to ISDA an interim fiscal report for each project funded. The interim fiscal report will enable ISDA to more closely monitor the funds and prevent large sums of money being untapped in accounts and leads to better utilization of funds and accountability for everyone. Additionally, the AD-1048 Form is now required before any funds can be processed.

This year we plan to increase the frequency of reviews on Cost Share projects. We will aim to review the implementation and results of 1 or 2 projects every other year per CWMA. To accomplish this goal, I have enlisted the help of Danielle Bruno and Rick VanBebber in conducting the project performance reviews. Rick will be reviewing a sampling of the projects in the eastern and southern portion of the state and I will review those in the western and northern portion. Danielle will look at a sampling of the inventory/mapping projects throughout the entire state. The reviews will be conducted on an on-going basis throughout the field season.

Danielle, Rick, or myself will contact CWMAs to work out the details. It would be very helpful for CWMAs send me a copy of the dates scheduled for your projects prior to the projects being implemented so we can plan accordingly to attend and/or participate. If you have questions, feel free to contact Danielle, Rick or myself. Your assistance and cooperation in making the reviews and the entire Cost Share Program a success are greatly appreciated.

2002 funds distributed \$1.34 million vs 2003 estimate funds to be distributed \$1.52 million

For 2002 CWMA's in Idaho reported:

Herbicide / Manual / Biocontrol Treatments	154,287 Acres
Mapped / Inventory	675,628 Acres
Restoration/Revegetation	26,986 Acres
	856,901 Acres Total

## 2002 CWMA Summaries

*Complete End of Year Reports are available at [www.agri.state.id.us/animal/weedintro.htm](http://www.agri.state.id.us/animal/weedintro.htm)*



### Adams County

Several prevention and public awareness projects were conducted by the ACWMA including an applicator training session, a summer weed tour, and a booth at the Adams County Fair. Several weed species are targeted for eradication including Mediterranean sage, yellow starthistle, orange hawkweed, white-top, and dyer's woad. After last year's herbicide applications, 1250 acres were reseeded in 2002 with the assistance of 20 landowners.

### Black Snake

The Black Snake CWMA continued supporting the local high school's involvement in noxious weed issues. Secretary of Commerce Donald Evans invited Bingham County students to participate in Global Science and Technology Week after hearing of the student's efforts in the fight against weeds. In the summer of 2002, students mapped noxious weeds on 61

miles of canals, 19 miles of river banks, and 18 acres in the Rose Pond area. Leafy spurge and other noxious weeds were controlled along Cedar Creek, the West River, Brush Creek, and American Falls.

### Boise Basin

Several control projects using funds from the ISDA cost share program resulted in the treatment of nearly 500 acres in the Atlanta, Minneha Creek, and Idaho City areas. Noxious weeds targeted included spotted knapweed, rush skeletonweed, orange hawkweed, white-top, and Dalmatian toadflax. A close eye was also kept on the one known infestation of Japanese knotweed along the Middle Fork of the Boise River. There was no growth after treatment last year.

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## 2002 CWMA Summaries Continued

Complete End of Year Reports are available at [www.agri.state.id.us/animal/weedintr.htm](http://www.agri.state.id.us/animal/weedintr.htm)

### Blaine County

Two projects were the main focus of the Blaine County CWMA. A two-day demonstration project focusing on the control of diffuse and spotted knapweed occurred on lands adjacent to Highway 75. Additionally, a stem-boring weevil (*Mecinus jancinus*) was released on Dalmatian toadflax infestations along the Big Wood River.

### Camas Creek

The Camas Creek CWMA focused heavily on rush skeletonweed. Rush skeletonweed was first found on the Camas Prairie in 2000 and is a rapidly spreading invader. Additionally, Camas Creek CWMA participated in a two-day demonstration project in conjunction with the Blaine County CWMA along Highway 75. Other control projects were conducted on the Willow Creek Fire area, Moonstone area, and Mormon Reservoir.

### Clearwater Basin

The CBCWMA focused on prevention by requiring a 50 foot buffer on all gravel stockpiles and pits in 2002. Additionally, over 800 tons of hay were certified as weed free in participating counties. Also several biological control workshops were held throughout the CWMA. Nearly 2600 acres were treated, including rush skeletonweed, white-top, spotted knapweed, and yellow starthistle, with over 200 acres earmarked for eradication.

### Continental Divide

The Continental Divide CWMA was very active in 2002. Spray projects were completed in Mud Lake, Medicine Lodge, Beaver Creek, and Birch Creek. Additionally, the annual Interstate Spray Days, which focus on I-15, was another success. Sheep were used in the Medicine Lodge Sinks to limit seed production of leafy spurge. Russian Knapweed infestations were moved, tilled, and seeded to provide competitive grass cover for next spring. In order to map and identify isolated weed infestations in Birch Creek, a Backcountry Posse ride was organized.

### Custer County

The Custer County CWMA conducted a major educational campaign in 2002 by mailing a letter explaining a property owners role in weed control to all 4500 land owners in Custer County. Additionally, the Challis High School Envirothon Team has been very active in the biological control efforts. The students have assisted with the collection and release of insects for control of leafy spurge and spotted knapweed. CWMA control projects included Pahsimeroi/Centennial Flat leafy spurge and Willow Creek Spotted Knapweed.

### Henry's Fork

Education about weed issues was forwarded in a Harriman

State Park weed pull day that involved 24 participants. Additionally, approximately 1,000 weed identification cards were handed out with general weed information packages to numerous homeowners in the Island Park area. South Fremont High School students conducted a mapping project in the southern portion of the CWMA and mapped over 800 locations. Herbicide control projects focused on weeds such as leafy spurge, dyers woad, and purple loosestrife. Biological control agents were released on leafy spurge, spotted knapweed, and St. Johnswort.

### Highlands

The Highlands CWMA continued with its school education program by taking a PowerPoint presentation to eight local schools and sponsoring a 500 word essay contest. Over 300 excellent essays were received! The second annual "Bag of Woad" program exceeded expectations with over 4,000 bags of Dyer's Woad being collected and turned in by local youth. Five work days were completed targeting whit-top, Dalmatian toadflax, perennial pepperweed, and leafy spurge. Over 1,600 acres were treated. Additionally, a helicopter GPS survey for leafy spurge was conducted.

### Joseph Plains

Approximately 22 days were spent mapping on the JPCWMA. Two new purple loosestrife infestations were located within the CWMA boundaries and are targeted for eradication. Nearly 4000 acres of weeds were treated including spotted knapweed, yellow starthistle, Indian thistle, Plumeless thistle, and white-top. Locations of diffuse knapweed and leafy spurge were monitored for indication of reemergence in areas targeted for eradication. The Getta Creek rehabilitation trial was continued with the addition of 400 areas and the project area being seeded. Monitoring will begin in 2003.

### Lemhi County

Educational projects conducted by the Lemhi County CWMA included a weed fair booth, conducting presentations at the Cattlemen's Winter School and Stewardship for Small Acreage Landowners, and an Adopt-A-Lot program. Mapping projects included a sulfur cinquefoil project in the North Fork drainage and a helicopter survey of Carmen Creek for leafy spurge. White-top, leafy spurge, and knapweed were the focus of many spray projects. Additionally, goats were used in the Carmen and Kirtley Creek drainages and the City of Salmon's water works area.

### Lost Rivers

The Lost Rivers CWMA was heavily involved in local high schools. The War On Weeds team consisted of students from Butte County High School. The students mapped the Sagebrush

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Steppe Reserve for noxious weeds and collected and distributed biological control agents for leafy spurge. Helicopter distribution of leafy spurge biological control agents continued in 2002 with 150 new drops being made. Several spray projects were conducted focusing on many different noxious weeds.

#### **Lower Payette**

The LPCWMA made the prevention of new invaders the #1 priority in 2002. Certified hay exchanges, hosted by Washington and Payette Counties, resulted in 7 tons of hay being exchanged and along with information about noxious weeds. Payette County was featured in a commercial about the dangers of Eurasian Watermilfoil filmed by the Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign. Additionally, areas of past yellow starthistle infestations were monitored. Education efforts included a pre-tour of treatment sites, speaking at the Payette SWCD 6<sup>th</sup> grade field day and to students at TVCC, and a workshop on Purple Loosestrife. Over 700 acres were treated in 2002 including many Snake River Islands.

#### **Lower Weiser River**

Education efforts in the LWCWMA include a certified hay exchange, an Open House, and the publishing of a quarterly newsletter. Control efforts focused on the waterways, especially irrigation canals. Targeted weeds included leafy spurge, scotch thistle, rush skeletonweed, and white-top. Eradication efforts battered yellow starthistle and areas of diffuse and spotted knapweed. Rehabilitation efforts concentrated on the Keithley Creek fire area. Seed was distributed to private landowners for reseeding before snowfall.

#### **Minidoka Snake River Corridor**

A highlight of the Minidoka Snake River Corridor projects was the City of Hayburn Weed Warrior Day. Approximately 35 people collected nearly 3000 pounds of weeds, primarily puncturevine. The Snake River Corridor and several Islands in the river were the focus of control efforts. ATVs, backpack sprayers, and shovels were used to remove weeds such as Scotch thistle and Canada thistle. Additionally, nearly 1000 flies were released on Jackson Island in the hope of establishing an insectary for control of Canada thistle.

#### **Northside Tri-County**

The Northside Tri-County CWMA took an active role in eradicating Dyers Woad in Lincoln County, and Dalmatian Toadflax in Jerome County. Additionally, the CWMA participated in several public awareness projects including posting 10 weed education signs throughout Jerome, Lincoln and Gooding Counties and participating in the local county fair.

#### **Palouse**

The Palouse had a very active year in 2002. Over 1200 acres of weeds were treated. The fourth annual Noxious Weed

Identification Call was well attended. The CWMA purchased a display board for use at the county fair and other events. After preliminary inventory of the Tansy Ragwort on the CWMA, the decision was made to hire a GPS specialist in order to get a thorough inventory.

#### **Panhandle**

The Panhandle CWMA continued their tax notice project reaching an estimated 30,000 residents in seven counties. 2002 had great success with *Gallerucella spp.* on purple Loosestrife allowing for focus on a new insect, *Lirinus minutus*, for use on Spotted Knapweed. The CWMA mapped blueweed, small bugloss, common bugloss, scotch broom, purple loosestrife, Japanese knotweed, and chicory. The first two known infestations of chicory were found in Shoshone County and eradicated. The attack on Eurasian Watermilfoil continues with 3,500 pounds removed from Spirit Lake and 40,000 pounds removed from Hayden Lake by diver dredging.

#### **Power**

Due to three large fires in 2000, the Power CWMA had much work to do. The fires were mapped and located weeds were treated. The Birch Creek project was monitored for grass establishment and treated where necessary. The 2002 rewards program has led to two good leads on new invaders helping to avoid infestations of new species in the Power CWMA.

#### **Salmon River**

Five weeds within the SRCWMA have been eradicated in the past seven years. In 2002, eight more weeds were scheduled for eradication with the treatment of 340 acres. Nearly 8000 acres were treated across all priority areas in 2002. In addition, biological control efforts focused on redistribution of *Eustenopus villosus*, a seedhead weevil that targets yellow starthistle. Prevention and public awareness projects conducted by the CWMA include using volunteer inspectors as part of the weed free forage and straw program, weed awareness posters at campgrounds, and distribution of weed booklets and brochures.

#### **Shoshone Basin**

Priority weeds for the Shoshone Basin CWMA included Russian knapweed and white-top. Areas treated included Deep Creek, Duck Springs, and Cottonwood Creek. Additionally, the SBCWMA monitored insect releases on Diffuse Knapweed in the Hollister area.

#### **Snake River Breaks**

Weather severely impacted the SRBCWMA project days in 2002. Despite project rescheduling, over 180 acres were treated. Additionally, *Brachypterosus pulcarius* was released on Dalmatian toadflax in the Steck Park area. A popular addition to the Snake River Breaks educational tools was a plant display where a silica gel was used to preserve entire weeds in 3-D and the associated display case.

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**South Fork of the Boise**

The South Fork of the Boise CWMA focused on education in 2002. Two weed identification seminars were held, followed by spray days in the Pine/Featherville and Prairie areas. A hay exchange was also conducted. Approximately 4 tons of hay were exchanged. Additionally, the SFBCWMA supported the NRCS "Bug Catch Crew" which consists of 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> graders from the area. The "Crew" collected and released insects on Leafy Spurge.

**Tri-State Weed Management Area**

The Tri-State Weed Management Area conducted some very ambitious projects this year. Over 2000 acres of rush skeletonweed, knapweed, white-top, common crupina, thistle, yellow starthistle, Dalmatian toadflax, and leafy spurge were treated with herbicide and hand pulling. Nearly 1400 acres were mapped with the intention to use these locations to test the use remote sensing technology to identify additional weed infestations from the sky. The CWMA also participated in National Public Radio's *Living on Earth* program and provided interviews and footage for CNBC's *Plant's out of Place Part II* program.

**Upper Payette**

The UPCWMA used fire in 2002 for weed control. In the Montour area, plant residual was burned in order to effectively treat poison hemlock rosettes near the ground. Other weeds targeted include leafy spurge, Dalmatian toadflax, scotch

thistle, Canada thistle and spotted knapweed. Education projects included a certified hay exchange, posting of new signs, and workshop presentations given by CWMA members.

**Upper Snake**

During 2002, the USCWMA provided several educational opportunities by hosting workshops, conducting tours, and developing printed materials such as a pocket calendar and all-weather "Wanted" posters. For inventory and mapping, the USCWMA coordinated with Shelly and Bonneville High Schools to map areas in all four participating counties. The second year of goat grazing leafy spurge in the Cartier Slough Wildlife Management Area was considered a success since no fall regrowth of leafy spurge was noted after treatment. Several projects were conducted targeting local weed concerns including Purple Loosestrife on the Snake River, Teton area leafy spurge, and Menan Area leafy spurge and spotted knapweed.

**Utah and Idaho**

In the spring of 2002, the UICWMA launch its first "Bag O' Woad" program. Over 108,650 pounds of Dyer's Woad were collected by youth in two Nevada counties and Bannock, Franklin, and Oneida Counties. Demand was so high the budget was exhausted quickly. A local work-day was held in Downey, ID where efforts were expanded to control all noxious weeds within the city. Biological control efforts focused on poison hemlock, leafy spurge, purple loosestrife, and spotted knapweed with many sites showing excellent results.



	May 13	Plateau Rangeland/Cheatgrass Control Tour; Boise, ID	Joe Vollmer; 307-760-5275, vollmejj@basf.com
	May 15 - 17	Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council Annual Meeting; Lexington, KY	www.se-eppc.org
	June 3	Weed & Plant Identification Workshop; Spokane, WA	WSU Extension Service
	July 20 - 23	Aquatic Plant Management Society; Portland, ME	www.apms.org
	Sept. 9 - 11	NAWMA Vegetation Management Conference; Park City, UT	www.nawma.org
	Nov. 3 - 7	Invasive Plants in Natural & Managed Systems; Fort Lauderdale, FL	

## Weed Bills Reintroduced in 108th Congressional Session

Good news! Both the Senate and House versions of the Nonnative Invasive Weed Bills have been reintroduced into the 108th Congress. The new numbers for the bills are as follows:

- Representative Hefley (H.R. 1462) introduced his weed bill - it is H.R. 119.
- Senator Craig (S. 198) has done the same and it is S. 144.

You should be able to get the text of the introduced bills at: <<http://thomas.loc.gov/>> Remember to search under the 108th Congress (the current session).

# Upcoming Pesticide Exams---Please Call (208)332-8600 to Verify!

Must be 18 or older. Photo ID Required. Exam fees must be paid and received before exam results will be released.

## Northern Idaho

May 14	701 College Ave., Benewah Co. Courthouse	St. Maries
May 28	2750 Kathleen Ave, ID Dept. of Fish & Game	Coeur d'Alene
June 11	1225 Idaho St., Brammer Building	Lewiston
June 25	4205 N. Boyer, Bonner Co. Fairgrounds	Sandpoint
July 8	522 S. Adams, Latah Co. Courthouse	Moscow
July 23	6447 Kootenai St., Courthouse Annex	Bonnors Ferry
Sept. 10	2750 Kathleen Ave, ID Dept. of Fish & Game	Coeur d'Alene
Sept. 23	522 S. Adams, Latah Co. Courthouse	Moscow

## Eastern Idaho

May 7	2925 Rollandet, Bonneville Co. Extension	Idaho Falls
May 21	157 N. Broadway, City Hall-Council Chambers	Blackfoot
June 3	145 E. Main, Criminal Justice Bldg. 2nd Floor	Rexburg
June 18	2925 Rollandet, Bonneville Co. Extension	Idaho Falls
July 23	157 N. Broadway, City Hall-Council Chambers	Blackfoot
Aug. 5	145 E. Main, Criminal Justice Bldg. 2nd Floor	Rexburg
Sept. 3	2925 Rollandet, Bonneville Co. Extension	Idaho Falls
Sept. 17	157 N. Broadway, City Hall-Council Chambers	Blackfoot

## South Central Idaho

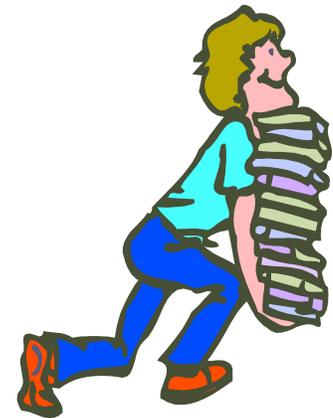
May 7	CSI – Taylor Building, Room #276	Twin Falls
May 14	McGregor Center, Minidoka Fairgrounds, 85 E. Baseline	Rupert
May 21	CSI – Taylor Building, Room #276	Twin Falls
June 4	CSI – Taylor Building, Room #276	Twin Falls
July 9	McGregor Center, Minidoka Fairgrounds, 85 E. Baseline	Rupert
Aug. 6	CSI – Taylor Building, Room #276	Twin Falls
Sept. 10	McGregor Center, Minidoka Fairgrounds, 85 E. Baseline	Rupert

## Southeast Idaho

May 14	130 N. 6 <sup>th</sup> Ave., Bannock Co. Ext. Office	Pocatello
May 28	561 W. Oneida, Franklin Co. Ext. Office	Preston
June 11	130 N. 6 <sup>th</sup> Ave., Bannock Co. Ext. Office	Pocatello
June 25	30 N. 100 W., Oneida Co. Ext. Office	Malad
July 16	130 N. 6 <sup>th</sup> Ave., Bannock Co. Ext. Office	Pocatello
Aug. 13	53 E. 1st St., Caribou Co. Ext. Office	Soda Springs
Sept. 10	130 N. 6 <sup>th</sup> Ave., Bannock Co. Ext. Office	Pocatello
Sept. 24	561 W. Oneida, Franklin Co. Ext. Office	Preston

## Southwest Idaho

May 7	501 Main St., Co. Ext. Office	Caldwell
May 14	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.	Boise
May 21	915 Center Ave., Co. Ext. Office	Payette
May 28	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.	Boise
June 11	501 Main St., Co. Ext. Office	Caldwell
June 25	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.	Boise
July 9	501 Main St., Co. Ext. Office	Caldwell
July 23	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.	Boise
Aug. 6	501 Main St., Co. Ext. Office	Caldwell
Aug. 27	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.	Boise
Sept. 10	501 Main St., Co. Ext. Office	Caldwell



## A Few Interesting Web Sites

[www.bugwood.org](http://www.bugwood.org) = weed pictures and tools

[www.nezperce.org/~biocontrol](http://www.nezperce.org/~biocontrol) = NezPerce Biological Control Center Web Site

[http://www.epa.gov/wed/pages/ecoregions/level\\_iii.htm](http://www.epa.gov/wed/pages/ecoregions/level_iii.htm) = EPA (Omernik's) Ecoregions

[http://www.fs.fed.us/institute/ecoregions/na\\_map.html](http://www.fs.fed.us/institute/ecoregions/na_map.html) = USDA Forest Service (Bailey's) Ecoregions

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/land/mlra/> = MLRA (NRCS's) Ecoregions

<http://invader.dbs.umt.edu/risk/index.asp> = MSU risk assessment policy

[TVPestAlert.net](http://TVPestAlert.net) = deliver timely crop pest information across the Treasure Valley. The system can rapidly disperse pest outbreak information over a wide geographic region.



## ISDA Weed Program Welcomes Russ Cleary

Russ is helping create and implement the 2003 Idaho weed-free-hay-&-straw program, and is helping with various projects for the Cost-Share Program. Russ holds a four-year degree in Agriculture Business Management from Cal Poly State University, San Luis Obispo. His graduate degree is an MBA from Sacramento State University. His past work experience includes: Alaska Commercial Salmon Fisherman, packing Manager / Customer Care for a start up division of J.R. Simplot Company in Caldwell and transportation Manager & Analyst for Agri Beef Company in Nampa & Boise.

**Dr. Tim Prather:** University of Idaho, Dept. of Plant, Soil and Entomological Sciences, Moscow, ID 83844-2339  
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**Dr. Mark Schwartzlaender:** University of Idaho, Dept. of Plant, Soil and Entomological Sciences, Moscow, ID 83844  
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Brenda Waters, Noxious Weed Coordinator	(208) 332-8566	<a href="mailto:bwaters@agri.state.id.us">bwaters@agri.state.id.us</a>
Danielle Bruno, GIS/Database Coordinator	(208) 332-8529	<a href="mailto:dbruno@agri.state.id.us">dbruno@agri.state.id.us</a>
Rick VanBebber, Interagency N. Weed Coordinator	(208) 766-4743	<a href="mailto:rvanbebbber@fs.fed.us">rvanbebbber@fs.fed.us</a>
Russ Cleary, Program Specialist	(208) 332-8528	<a href="mailto:rcleary@agri.state.id.us">rcleary@agri.state.id.us</a>

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